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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/628,727	07/28/2000	Philip R. Krause		3920

35197 7590 02/06/2004

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EXAMINER

HUYNH, CONG LAC T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 02/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/628,727

Applicant(s)

KRAUSE ET AL.

Examiner

Cong-Lac Huynh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 July 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application filed on 07/28/00 which is a continuation of the application 09/015,660 filed on 01/29/98, now US Pat No. 6,154,757.

2. Claims 1-22 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 21, and 22 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-5, 7-18, 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bates et al. (US Pat No. 5,987,482, 11/16/99, filed 9/8/97).

Regarding independent claim 1, Bates discloses:

- presenting, on a display controlled by the computer system, and outline of the text (figure 6: the table of content is the outline of the followed text document) wherein:

a word or phrase appearing in the text is an element of the text (figure 6:

the word "Introduction" or "Chapter 1" is an element of the text)

a plurality of elements of the text are included as elements of the outlines
(figure 6: elements of the text such as #114 Introduction, #118 Chapter 1, #122 Chapter 2 are elements of the table of contents (#112, #116, #120), which is the outline of the text)

each element of the outline represents a portion of the text (figure 6: each element of the table of content such as Introduction, Chapter 1, etc. represents a portion of the text)

elements of the outline comprise substantially less text than the entire text
(figure 6: elements of the table of content is less text than the entire text document)

substantially all portions of the text are represented by at least one element of the outline (figure 6)

the positional relationship between the elements of the text is maintained on the outline (figure 6: the fact that the order of the portions of the text follows the order disclosed in the table of content indicates that the elements of the text is maintained according to the positional relationship between the elements referred in the table of content)

- performing, in response to a signal from a user of the computer system, an operation on the entire portion of the text represented by at least one element of the outline (figure 6, #126: the fact that a user can click on Here #126 to return to Table of Contents indicates that an operation is carried out, in response to a

signal from a user, on the entire portion of text from the bottom of the document to go back to the Table of Contents on the top)

Bates does not disclose that the hierarchical relationship between the elements of the text is maintained on the outline.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have to have modified Bates to include the hierarchical relationship among the elements to Bates since it was well known that the chapters in a table of content can further include sections and paragraphs, which are the subsections of the chapters for further including more contents for the text document.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, which are dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses providing the ability to select an element in the outline, such that the operation is performed on the entire portion of text referred to by the element and displaying the result of the operation on the text represented by an element of the outline in a location on the outline corresponding to the element (figure 6, col 3, lines 11-23, col 4, lines 35-41: since each element in the table of contents is an internal hyperlink that links to the same resource as the current document, the system will display in a window a hypertext document with internal link definition, when the internal hypertext link in the table of contents is selected).

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses that the elements of text presented on the outline relate to the structure of the text (figure 6: the fact that the

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order of the elements of text such as Introduction, Chapter 1, etc. is the same as the order of the elements of the table of content (Introduction, Chapter 1, Chapter 2, etc. indicates the relation between the structure of the text and the structure of the table of content, which is the outline of the document).

Regarding claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses that the table of contents is computer generated (figure 6).

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses that the portion of the outline shown at any given time corresponds to the cursor location in the original text (figure 6 and col 4, lines 34-41: since the internal links in a hypertext document link to a selected portion of the same hypertext document, the elements of the outline, which are the internal hyperlinks, when selected, will make the current cursor point to the linked portion in the text).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses providing a link to the original text from a result displayed on the outline (figure 6: the table of content contains the internal hypertext link Introduction linked to the Introduction portion in the original text document).

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Regarding claims 9 and 10, which are dependent on claims 3 and 9 respectively, Bates does not disclose the reverse-indexing of the text referred to by the outline element where the words in the reverse-index are provided in alphabetical order.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Power to include the alphabetical order to the index of the text since the alphabetical order was a well known way for indexing items in managing databases and an existing index can be reversed by sorting in descending order).

Regarding claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses searching within the text referred to by the outline element (col 6, lines 49-57: determining where the target, referred by the outline element, is located inherently shows searching within the text to find out the target location).

Regarding claims 12 and 13, which are dependent on claim 2, Bates does not disclose printing and copying the text referred to by the outline element.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Bates to include printing and copying features the text referred to by the outline element since it was well known that a portion of text can be printing or copying by highlighting said selected portion to print or to copy as desired. So, in Bates, the Chapter 1 portion in the text referred to by the outline element "Chapter 1" in the Table of Contents can be highlighted for printing or copying.

Regarding claim 14, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses calculating a parameter related to the length of the text referred to by the outline element (col 6, line 55 to col 7, line 24: the position of the target pointed to by the internal hypertext link in the table of contents is calculated and stored as the line number or the percent shows calculating the length of the text referred to by the outline element).

Regarding claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses identifying material related to that referred to by the outline element (figure 11 and col 9, lines 53-62: indicator 158 (or an icon) shows the position and the direction of an internal hypertext link definition 156 in the document).

Regarding claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, Bates discloses using a reference work to look up material contained in a portion of text referred to by the outline element (figure 11 and col 9, lines 53-62: as mentioned in claim 15, the indicator 158 or an icon is considered as a reference work to look up material contained in the portion of text since it can tell the length of the text referred by the internal link definition 156 as well as the relative position of text of Chapter 1 referred by the outline element).

Regarding claim 17, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses identifying annotations to the portion of text referred to by the outline element (figure 12 and col 9, lines 63-67: the pop-up window with the note related to the outline element "Chapter 1" appears whenever the pointer points to the hyperlink "Chapter 1").

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Regarding claim 18, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates does not disclose explicitly calculating a parameter related to the time spent viewing text referred to by an outline element.

Instead, Bates does disclose calculating a parameter related to the length of text referred to by an outline element (col 6, line 66 to col 7, line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Bates to include calculating a parameter related to the time spent viewing text referred to by an outline element since the length of text relates to the time spent for viewing, and is proportional to the time spent for viewing said text.

Regarding claim 20, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates discloses partially displaying text referred to by the outline element on the outline (col 3, lines 11-22: partially display in a window the portion of text referred to by an internal hyperlink in the table of contents).

Independent claims 21 and 22 are for a computer system and a memory storage of method claim 1, and are rejected under the same rationale.

5. Claims 6 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bates as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Carter et al. (US Pat No. 5,953,726, 9/14/99, filed 11/24/97).

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Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates does not disclose providing the user the ability to expand and collapse items in the outline.

Carter discloses providing the user the ability to expand and collapse items in the directory tree (figures 26 and 27: it was well known that the (+) sign and the (-) next to the items included in the tree as seen in the figures allow a user to expand and collapse items in the tree).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Carter into Bates since Carter teaches the expand and collapse features for a directory tree providing the advantage to apply the collapse and expand features to the table of content of Bates, where the table of content is a form of an outline of a document and where the table of content is extendable by adding more elements of the sub-levels as mentioned in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates does not disclose moving the text referred to by the outline element to a different location.

Carter discloses moving nodes in a tree control by dragging and dropping (or cut/copy and paste) nodes to a different location for modifying hierarchies (figure 27, col 6, lines 32-67, col 10, lines 34-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Carter into Bates since Carter discloses moving nodes in a tree control by dragging and dropping (or cut/copy and paste) nodes to a different location thus motivating to apply the moving feature to the table of content of Bates

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which is a form of an outline of a document where the elements of the table of content in Bates can be extendable to be a tree as in Carter.

6. Claims 6 and 19 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bates as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kierman et al. (US Pat No. 5,701,137, 12/23/97, filed 5/24/95).

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates does not disclose providing the user the ability to expand and collapse items in the outline.

Kierman discloses providing the user the ability to expand and collapse items in the directory tree (figures 2 and 4: the (+) sign and the (-) next to the items in the tree allow a user to expand and collapse items in the tree correspondent to the outline).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Kierman into Bates since Kierman teaches the expand and collapse features for a directory tree providing the advantage to apply the collapse and expand features to the table of content of Bates, where the table of content is a form of an outline of a document and where the table of content is extendable by adding elements of the sub-levels as mentioned in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 1, Bates does not disclose moving the text referred to by the outline element to a different location.

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Kierman discloses moving nodes in a tree control by dragging and dropping nodes to a different location (col 9, lines 45-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Kierman into Bates since Kierman discloses moving nodes in a tree control by dragging and dropping nodes to a different location thus motivating to apply the moving feature to the table of content of Bates which is also a form of outline of a document where the elements of the table of content in Bates can be extendable to be a tree as in Kierman.

7. Claims 1-5, 7-13, 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell et al., *Library News -- Engineering, Mathematics, & Physical Sciences Libraries*, Cornell University May/June 1995, pages 1-6.

Notes: The Examiner also provides two screen shots of the Powell document that disclose the limitations of claims 2-3, 7-8, 11.

Regarding independent claim 1, Powell discloses:

- presenting, on a display controlled by the computer system, and outline of the text (pages 1-6: the table of content is the outline of the followed text document) wherein:

a word or phrase appearing in the text is an element of the text (page 1: the word "publish" or the phrase "how to publish information on a World Web Server" is an element of the text)

a plurality of elements of the text are included as elements of the outlines

(pages 1-6: elements of the text such as Class Offering, Journal Review Underway, Thanks, GEOROM: Geophysics on CD-ROM, etc., are elements of the table of content, which is the outline of the text)

each element of the outline represents a portion of the text (pages 1-2:

each element of the table of content such as Class Offering, Journal Review Underway, etc. represents a portion of the text)

elements of the outline comprise substantially less text than the entire text

(pages 1-6: the whole table of content is less text than the entire text document)

substantially all portions of the text are represented by at least one element of the outline (pages 1-6)

the positional relationship between the elements of the text is maintained

on the outline (pages 1-6: the fact that the order of the portions of the text followed the order disclosed in the table of content indicates that the elements of the text is maintained on the table of content, according to the table of content order)

- performing, in response to a signal from a user of the computer system, an operation on the entire portion of the text represented by at least one element of the outline (pages 1-6: it was well known in the art that when a user can click on an element of the table of content, which is correspondent to a signal from a user, to select a desired portion of the text, the system will effect on the entire

text by moving the current cursor to the selected portion of the text and display said portion on the current display)

Powell does not disclose that the hierarchical relationship between the elements of the text is maintained on the outline.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have to have modified Powell to include the hierarchical relationship among the elements to Powell since it was well known that the outline or the table of content of a document can be expandable by adding elements of the sub-levels to include more contents for the document.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, which are dependent on claim 1, Powell discloses providing the ability to select an element in the outline, such that the operation is performed on the entire portion of text referred to by the element and displaying the result of the operation on the text represented by an element of the outline in a location on the outline corresponding to the element (two screen shots: show that when selecting an element of the Table of Contents such as Class Offering, the system will display in a window starting with the selected portion Class Offering in the text referred to by the selected element in the Table of Contents).

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell discloses that the elements of text presented on the outline relate to the structure of the text (pages 1-6: the fact that the order of the elements of text such as Class Offering, Journal Review Underway, etc.

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presented on the table of content is the same as the order of the elements of the table of content indicates the relation between the structure of the text and the structure of the table of content, which is the outline).

Regarding claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, it was obvious that the table of content in Powell is computer generated (page 1).

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell discloses that the portion of the outline shown at any given time corresponds to the cursor location in the original text (pages 1-6: since it was well known that internal links in a hypertext document link to a selected portion of the same hypertext document, the elements of the outline, which are the internal hyperlinks, when selected will make the current cursor point to the correspondent to the linked portion in the text; two screen shots: show that when selecting an element of the Table of Contents such as Class Offering, the system will display in a window starting with the selected portion in the text referred to by the selected element in the Table of Contents).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell discloses providing a link to the original text from a result displayed on the outline (pages 1-2: the table of content contains the hypertext link Class Offering which is a link to link to the Class Offering portion in the original text document).

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Regarding claims 9 and 10, which are dependent on claims 3 and 9 respectively, Powell does not disclose the reverse-indexing of the text referred to by the outline element where the words in the reverse-index are provided in alphabetical order.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Power to include the alphabetical order to the index of the text since the alphabetical order was a well known way for indexing items in managing databases and an existing index can be reversed by sorting in descending order).

Regarding claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell discloses searching within the text referred to by the outline element (screen shots, pages 1-2: the fact that when selecting element "Class Offering" in the Table of Contents, the system can display the selected portion of text on a window suggests searching within the text to find out the target location of the "Class Offering" portion).

Regarding claims 12 and 13, which are dependent on claim 2, Powell does not disclose printing and copying the text referred to by the outline element.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Powell to include printing and copying features the text referred to by the outline element since it was well known that a portion of text can be printing or copying by highlighting said selected portion to print or to copy as desired. So, in Powell, the Class Offering portion in the text referred to by the outline

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element "Class Offering" in the Table of Contents can be highlighted for printing or copying.

Regarding claim 20, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell discloses partially displaying text referred to by the outline element on the outline (pages 1-6 plus the print shots to show displaying the selected portion in the text when an element of the outline is selected).

Independent claims 21 and 22 are for a computer system and a memory storage of method claim 1, and are rejected under the same rationale.

8. Claims 6 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kierman et al. (US Pat No. 5,701,137, 12/23/97, filed 5/24/95).

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell does not disclose providing the user the ability to expand and collapse items in the outline.

Kierman discloses providing the user the ability to expand and collapse items in the directory tree (figures 2 and 4: the (+) sign and the (-) next to the items in the tree allow a user to expand and collapse items in the tree correspondent to the outline).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Kierman into Powell since Kierman teaches the expand

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and collapse features for a directory tree providing the advantage to apply the collapse and expand features to the table of content of Powell, where the table of content is a form of an outline of a document and where the table of content is extendable by adding more elements of different levels as mentioned in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell does not disclose moving the text referred to by the outline element to a different location.

Kierman discloses moving nodes in a tree control by dragging and dropping nodes to a different location (col 9, lines 45-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Kierman into Powell since Kierman discloses moving nodes in a tree control by dragging and dropping nodes to a different location thus motivating to apply the moving feature to the table of content of Powell which is also a form of outline of a document where the elements of the table of content in Powell can be extendable to be a tree as in Kierman.

9. Claims 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Powell as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bates et al. (US Pat No. 5,987,482, 11/16/99, filed 9/8/97).

Regarding claim 14, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell does not disclose calculating a parameter related to the length of the text referred to by the outline element.

Bates discloses calculating a parameter related to the length of the text referred to by the outline element (col 6, line 55 to col 7, line 24: the position of the target pointed to by the internal hypertext link in the table of contents is calculated and stored as the line number or the percent shows calculating the length of the text referred to by the outline element).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined the length parameter of Bates into the table of contents of Powell since Bates discloses the benefit by pointing out that the parameter related to the length of the text referred to by the outline element, when calculated, would provide the accurate position of the text portion corresponding to the selected outline element when selected an element in the table of content in a document as in Powell.

Regarding claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell does not disclose identifying material related to that referred to by the outline element.

Bates discloses identifying material related to that referred to by the outline element (figure 11 and col 9, lines 53-62: indicator 158 (or an icon) shows the position and the direction of an internal hypertext link definition 156 in the document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Bates into Powell since Bates discloses icons or indicators

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related to that referred to by the outline element to show the relative position or direction of the selected portion referred by the outline element, providing the advantage including such icons or indicators to the outline elements of Powell for easier recognizing the position of a selected text in a long document.

Regarding claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, Powell does not disclose using a reference work to look up material contained in a portion of text referred to by the outline element.

Bates discloses using a reference work to look up material contained in a portion of text referred to by the outline element (figure 11 and col 9, lines 53-62: as mentioned in claim 15, the indicator 158 or an icon is considered as a reference work to look up material contained in the portion of text since it can tell the length of the text referred by the internal link definition 156 as well as the relative position of text of Chapter 1 referred by the outline element).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Bates into Powell since Bates discloses using indicators or icons as a reference work to look up material contained in the portion of text referred to by the outline element providing the advantage of applying such feature to the table of content elements of Powell for faster looking up the position of the corresponding portion of text via the length feature provided in the icons.

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Regarding claim 17, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell does not disclose identifying annotations to the portion of text referred to by the outline element.

Bates discloses identifying annotations to the portion of text referred to by the outline element (figure 12 and col 9, lines 63-67: the pop-up window with the note related to the outline element "Chapter 1" appears whenever the pointer points to the hyperlink "Chapter 1").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Bates into Powell since Bates discloses identifying annotations to the portion of text referred to by the outline element providing the advantage to include identifying said annotations to the portion of text referred to by the elements of the table of content of Powell, which is a form of outline, for further adding some note explaining the outline elements.

Regarding claim 18, which is dependent on claim 1, Powell and Bates do not disclose calculating a parameter related to the time spent viewing text referred to by an outline element.

However, Bates does disclose calculating a parameter related to the length of text referred to by an outline element (col 6, line 66 to col 7, line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Bates to include calculating a parameter related to the time spent viewing text referred to by an outline element since the length of text relates to the time spent for viewing, and is proportional to the time spent for viewing said text.

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Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Bates into Powell to obtain the time spent for viewing text in a portion of a document as in Powell based on the portion length feature as calculated in Bates.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Chang et al. (US Pat No. 6,584,479 B2, 6/24/03, filed 6/17/98).

Jones et al. (US Pat No. 6,199,098 B1, 3/6/01, filed 2/23/96).

Maynard (US Pat No. 6,175,830 B1, 1/16/01, filed 5/20/99).

Byrne et al. (US Pat No. 6,490,619 B1, 12/3/02, filed 12/7/99).

Martinez et al. (US Pat No. 6,271,846 B1, 8/7/01, filed 9/30/98).

Bennett et al. (US Pat No. 5,815,392, 9/29/98, filed 8/22/95).

Astiz et al. (US Pat No. 6,035,330, 3/7/00, filed 3/29/96).

Bates et al. (US Pat No. 6,585,776 B1, 7/1/03, filed 11/10/99, priority 9/8/97).

Oren et al. (US Pat No. 6,539,387 B1, 3/25/03, filed 7/7/97, priority 10/23/95).

Drews et al. (US Pat No. 5,893,126, 4/6/99, filed 8/12/96).

Sidana (US Pat No. 6,081,829, 6/27/00, filed 1/31/96).

De Vries et al. (US Pat No. 6,148,304, 11/14/00, filed 3/19/97).

Powell, *Engineering, Mathematics, & Physical Sciences*, Feb/Mar 1995, pages 1-6.

Texas Tech University, *Lady Raiders Records*, 1995, pages 1-4.

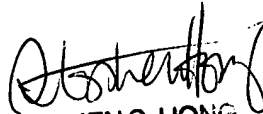
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11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 703-308-5186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-9000.

clh
1/30/04


STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER